THE CLASSIFICATION OF ALL CROSSED PRODUCTS $H_4 \# k[C_n]$

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ABSTRACT. Using a purely computational approach we classify all coalgebra split extensions of H_4 by $k[C_n]$, where C_n is the cyclic group of order n and H_4 is Sweedler's 4-dimensional Hopf algebra. Equivalently, we classify all crossed products of Hopf algebras $H_4 \# k[C_n]$ by explicitly computing two classifying objects: the cohomological 'group' $\mathcal{H}^2(k[C_n], H_4)$ and $\mathrm{CRP}(k[C_n], H_4) :=$ the set of types of isomorphisms of all crossed products $H_4 \# k[C_n]$. More precisely, all crossed products $H_4 \# k[C_n]$ are described by generators and relations and classified: they are $4n$-dimensional quantum groups $H_{4n, \lambda, t}$, parameterized by the set of all pairs (λ, t) consisting of an arbitrary unitary map $t : C_n \to C_2$ and an n-th root λ of ± 1. As a bonus, the group of Hopf algebra automorphisms of $H_{4n, \lambda, t}$ is explicitly described.

INTRODUCTION

The second cohomology group $\mathrm{H}^2(H, A)$ classifies all extensions of an abelian group A by a group H, i.e. all groups G that fit into an exact sequence $1 \to A \to G \to H \to 1$. More precisely, each element $f \in \mathrm{H}^2(H, A)$ is assigned with an extension G_f of A by H, namely the crossed product $G_f := A \#^f H$ of A and H and the effective classification of all the extensions of A by H is obtain after computing the group $\mathrm{H}^2(H, A)$. In group theory there is a well developed cohomological machinery [1] which allows, at least for some classes of groups A and H, to compute this cohomology group. Transferring this problem to Hopf algebras by considering group algebras over a field k, we obtain that any extension of A by H gives a coalgebra split extension of $k[A]$ by $k[H]$ in the sense of [2, Definition 1.2]. In fact, there is more: a Hopf algebra E is a coalgebra split extension of $k[A]$ by $k[H]$ if and only if $E \cong k[G]$, for a group G which is an extension of A by H [2, Example 1.4]. This can be restated in a cohomological manner as follows: $\mathcal{H}^2(k[H], k[A]) \cong \mathrm{H}^2(H, A)$, where $\mathcal{H}^2(k[H], k[A])$ is the cohomological 'group' for Hopf algebras. Thus, the classification of all coalgebra split extensions of a Hopf algebra A by a Hopf algebra H covers the extension problem from group theory. Now, if we replace the group algebra $k[A]$ by another arbitrary Hopf algebra, say a noncommutative and noncocommutative Hopf algebra such as H_4, things change radically as none of the classical cohomological techniques can be applied in this context. In other words, the cohomological object $\mathcal{H}^2(k[H], H_4)$ needs to be computed using a direct approach.

Let H_4 be Sweedler's 4-dimensional Hopf algebra. In this paper we shall classify all coalgebra split extensions of H_4 by $k[C_n]$, i.e. all Hopf algebras E that fit into a sequence $H_4 \hookrightarrow E \xrightarrow{\pi} k[C_n]$ such that $\pi : E \to k[C_n]$ splits as a coalgebra map and $H_4 \simeq E^{\mathrm{co}(k[C_n])}$. Equivalently, we have to classify all crossed products of Hopf algebras $H_4 \# k[C_n]$. The fact that there is no efficient cohomology theory for arbitrary Hopf algebras led us to a purely computational approach in three steps. First of all we compute the set of all crossed systems $(H_4, k[C_n], \triangleright, f)$ between H_4 and $k[C_n]$. This is the first computational part of our strategy, quite laborious considering the large number of axioms that need to be fulfilled by the pairs $(\triangleright, f)$ in order to provide a crossed system of Hopf algebras $(H_4, k[C_n], \triangleright, f)$. Theorem 2.1 gives the following description: the set of all crossed systems of Hopf algebras $(H_4, k[C_n], \triangleright, f)$ is parameterized by the set $\mathcal{CS}(n, k) \subseteq \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \times k^*$, consisting of all pairs (t, λ), where $t : C_n \to C_2$ is an arbitrary unitary map and $\lambda \in k^*$ is an n-th root of ± 1. Thus there are at most $n2^{n-1}$ crossed products of the form $H_4 \# k[C_n] := H_{4n, \lambda, t}$, for some $(t, \lambda) \in \mathcal{CS}(n, k)$ and they are described by generators and relations in Corollary 2.3 - this is the second step of our approach. Finally, the last computational step uses [2, Theorem 2.1] as a tool: we shall classify all the above crossed products by explicitly computing the classifying objects $\mathcal{H}^2(k[C_n], H_4)$ and $\mathrm{CRP}(k[C_n], H_4) :=$ the set of types of isomorphisms of Hopf algebras of all crossed products $H_4 \# k[C_n]$. The explicit classification results are proven in Theorem 2.4 and Theorem 2.6. As an application, Corollary 2.7 provides the parametrization of $\mathrm{Aut}_{\mathrm{Hopf}}(H_{4n, \lambda, t})$, the group of Hopf algebra automorphisms of $H_{4n, \lambda, t}$.

Finally, we mention that a coalgebra split extension is a special case of the most general type of Hopf algebra extensions defined in [6, Definition 1.2.0]. As explained in [5, Section 5.2], it is a very difficult task to classify this general type of extensions and, to the best of our knowledge, the only example of such a classification is [9, Lemma 2.8]. Our computational method, introduced in [2] and used in the present paper, is the most direct and natural way of approaching the classification of all coalgebra split extensions for two given Hopf algebras. This might not be the only way to approach the problem: for certain pairs of Hopf algebras A and H, the class of all coalgebra split extensions of A by H can be classified by using more elaborated methods such as the so-called lifting method [8]. However, for the lifting method [8] the base field k is required to be algebraically closed of characteristic 0 while our approach works over an arbitrary field.

1. Preliminaries

Let G and H be two groups. In what follows $\mathrm{ord}(g)$ denotes the order of the element $g \in G$, $|G|$ is the order of G while $\mathrm{Aut}(G)$ stands for the group of automorphisms of G. $\mathcal{U}(G, H)$ will be the set of all unitary maps $u : G \to H$, i.e. $u(1) = 1$. A *normalized 2-cocycle* is a map $f : G \times G \to H$ such that

$$f(1, g) = f(g, 1) = 1, \quad f(g, h)f(gh, l) = f(h, l)f(g, hl) \tag{1}$$

for all $g, h, l \in G$. The map $f : G \times G \to H$, $f(g, h) := 1$, for all $g, h \in G$, is called the trivial cocycle. The set of all normalized 2-cocycles is denoted by $Z^2(G, H)$. Two cocycles f and f' are called *cohomologous*, and we denote this by $f \approx f'$, if there exists

a unitary map $u : G \to H$ such that

$$f(g, g') = u(g)\, u(g')\, f'(g, g')\, u(gg')^{-1}$$

for all g, $g' \in G$. A normalized 2-cocycle f is called a *coboundary* if f is cohomologous with the trivial cocylcle, i.e. if there exists a unitary map $u : G \to H$ such that $f(g, g') = f_u(g, g') := u(g)u(g')u(gg')^{-1}$, for all g, $g' \in G$. "$\approx$" is an equivalence relation on $Z^2(G, H)$ and we denote by $\mathcal{H}^2(G, H) := Z^2(G, H)/ \approx$ the corresponding factor set. If H is an abelian group then $\mathcal{H}^2(G, H)$ is a group called the second cohomology group of G with coefficients in H [1]. The following result is folklore: it describes all the normalized 2-cocycles $f : C_n \times C_n \to C_2$.

Proposition 1.1. *Let n be a positive integer. There exists a bijection $\mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \simeq Z^2(C_n, C_2)$ such that the 2-cocycle $f = f_t : C_n \times C_n \to C_2$ associated to the unitary map $t \in \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2)$ is given by*

$$f_t(c^i, c^j) := \prod_{p=0}^{i-1} t(c^p) \prod_{q=0}^{j-1} t(c^q) \prod_{r=0}^{i+j-1} t(c^r) \tag{2}$$

for all i, $j = 1, \ldots, n$.

Proof. The fact that f_t is a normalized 2-cocycle follows from a straightforward computation and moreover, f_t can be written equivalently as:

$$f_t(c^i, c^j) = t(c^0)t(c^1) \cdots t(c^{i-1})\, t(c^j)t(c^{j+1}) \cdots t(c^{j+i-1}) \tag{3}$$

for all i, $j = 1, \ldots, n$. The inverse of the map $t \mapsto f_t$ is constructed as follows: let $f : C_n \times C_n \to C_2$ be a normalized 2-cocycle and define $t = t_f : C_n \to C_2$, $t(c^j) := f(c, c^j)$, for all $j = 1, \ldots, n$. Using the cocycle condition (1) and induction on i we easily obtain that (3) holds and the correspondence $(f \mapsto t_f, \ t \mapsto f_t)$ is bijective. $\square$

Crossed products of Hopf algebras. We shall review the construction of the crossed product of two Hopf algebras introduced in [7, Lemma 1.2.10] as a special case of the cocycle bicrossproduct [6, Theorem 2.20]. It can be also obtained as a special case of the unified product of [4, Theorem 2.4, Examples 2.5(2)]. From now on k will be an arbitrary field and we shall use $\otimes$ instead of $\otimes_k$. For the comultiplication of a Hopf algebra we use Sweedler's Σ-notation with suppressed summation sign: $\Delta(a) = a_{(1)} \otimes a_{(2)}$. If A and H are Hopf algebras and $f : H \otimes H \to A$ is a k-linear map, we denote $f(g, h) = f(g \otimes h)$, for all g, $h \in H$. A k-linear map $\triangleright : H \otimes A \to A$ is called a *weak action* of H on A if for any $a, b \in A$, $h \in H$:

$$1_H \triangleright a = a \tag{4}$$
$$h \triangleright 1_A = \varepsilon_H(h)1_A \tag{5}$$
$$h \triangleright (ab) = (h_{(1)} \triangleright a)(h_{(2)} \triangleright b) \tag{6}$$

Let A and H be two Hopf algebras, $f : H \otimes H \to A$ a k-linear map and $\triangleright : H \otimes A \to A$ a weak action of H on A. We denote by $A \#_f^{\triangleright} H$ the k-vector space $A \otimes H$ endowed with the following multiplication

$$(a \# g) \cdot (b \# h) := a(g_{(1)} \triangleright b) f\big(g_{(2)}, h_{(1)}\big) \# g_{(3)} h_{(2)} \tag{7}$$

for all a, $b \in A$, g, $h \in H$, where $\#$ stands for $\otimes$. The object $A\#_f^{\triangleright}H$ is called the *crossed product* of A with H if it is a Hopf algebra with the multiplication (7), the unit $1_A\#1_H$ and the coalgebra structure given by the tensor product of coalgebras. [2, Proposition 1.1] proves that $A\#_f^{\triangleright}H$ is a crossed product of A with H if and only if f and $\triangleright$ are morphisms of coalgebras satisfying the following compatibilities:

$$
\begin{align}
f(h, 1_H) &= f(1_H, h) = \varepsilon_H(h)1_A \tag{8}\\
[g_{(1)} \triangleright (h_{(1)} \triangleright a)]f(g_{(2)}, h_{(2)}) &= f(g_{(1)}, h_{(1)})\big((g_{(2)}h_{(2)}) \triangleright a\big) \tag{9}\\
\big(g_{(1)} \triangleright f(h_{(1)}, l_{(1)})\big)f\big(g_{(2)}, h_{(2)}l_{(2)}\big) &= f(g_{(1)}, h_{(1)})f(g_{(2)}h_{(2)}, l) \tag{10}\\
g_{(1)} \otimes (g_{(2)} \triangleright a) &= g_{(2)} \otimes (g_{(1)} \triangleright a) \tag{11}\\
g_{(1)}h_{(1)} \otimes f(g_{(2)}, h_{(2)}) &= g_{(2)}h_{(2)} \otimes f(g_{(1)}, h_{(1)}) \tag{12}
\end{align}
$$

for all $a \in A$, g, h, $l \in H$. In this case $(A, H, \triangleright, f)$ is called a *crossed system of Hopf algebras*. The antipode of $A\#_f^{\triangleright}H$ is given by

$$
S(a\#h) := \Big(S_A\big[f\big(S_H(h_{(2)}), h_{(3)}\big)\big]\#S_H(h_{(1)})\Big)\cdot\big(S_A(a)\#1_H\big) \tag{13}
$$

for all $a \in A$ and $h \in H$.

A *coalgebra split extension of A by H* [2] is a triple (E, i, π) consisting of a Hopf algebra E and two Hopf algebra homomorphisms $i : A \to E$ and $\pi : E \to H$ such that i is injective, π has a section as a coalgebra map and $i(A) \cong E^{\mathrm{co}(H)} := \{x \in E \mid x_{(1)} \otimes \pi(x_{(2)}) = x \otimes 1\}$.

Two coalgebra split extensions (E, i, π), (E', i', π') of A by H are called *equivalent* if there exists an isomorphism of Hopf algebras $\psi : E \to E'$ that stabilizes A and co-stabilizes H, i.e. the following diagram

$$
\begin{array}{ccccc}
A & \xrightarrow{\ i\ } & E & \xrightarrow{\ \pi\ } & H \\
\Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle Id_A} & & \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle \psi} & & \Big\downarrow{\scriptstyle Id_H} \\
A & \xrightarrow{\ i'\ } & E' & \xrightarrow{\ \pi'\ } & H
\end{array}
$$

is commutative. Any crossed product $A\#_f^{\triangleright}$ is a coalgebra split extension of A by H via $i_A : A \to A\#_f^{\triangleright}H$, $i_A(a) = a\#1_H$, for all $a \in A$, and $\pi_H : A\#_f^{\triangleright}H \to H$, $\pi_H(a\#h) = \varepsilon_A(a)h$, for all $a \in A$ and $h \in H$. Conversely, any coalgebra split extension of A by H is equivalent to a crossed product extension $(A\#_f^{\triangleright}H, i_A, \pi_H)$ of A by H [2, Proposition 1.3]. Thus, the classification of all coalgebra split extensions of A by H reduces to the classification of all crossed products $A\#_f^{\triangleright}H$. The classifying object for all coalgebra split extensions of A by H is denoted by $\mathcal{H}^2(H, A)$: the explicit construction of this cohomological 'group' is given in [2, Remark 2.4]. We denote by $\mathrm{CRP}(H, A)$ the set of types of Hopf algebra isomorphisms of all crossed products $A\#_f^{\triangleright}H$ associated to all crossed systems $(A, H, \triangleright, f)$. Two equivalent extensions are isomorphic and hence there exists a canonical surjection $\mathcal{H}^2(H, A) \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{CRP}(H, A)$.

2. THE CLASSIFICATION OF COALGEBRA SPLIT EXTENSIONS OF H_4 BY $k[C_n]$

Let k be a field of characteristic $\neq 2$, $k[C_n]$ the group Hopf algebra of the cyclic group C_n of order n generated by c and let H_4 be Sweedler's 4-dimensional Hopf algebra generated by the group-like element g and the $(1,g)$-primitive element x subject to the following relations

$$g^2 = 1, \quad x^2 = 0, \quad xg = -gx$$

We classify all coalgebra split extensions of H_4 by $k[C_n]$ following the strategy presented in the introduction: first, we describe explicitly all crossed systems $(H_4, k[C_n], \triangleright, f)$, then we describe by generators and relations the associated crossed products and, finally, we classify such extensions by computing the classifying objects $\mathcal{H}^2(k[C_n], H_4)$ and $\mathrm{CRP}(k[C_n], H_4)$. To any unitary map $t : C_n \to C_2$ we associate the function $\sigma_t : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{N}$ defined by $\sigma_t(0) = \sigma_t(1) := 0$ and for any positive integer $j \geq 2$

$$\sigma_t(j) := \begin{cases} 1 + \mathrm{ord}\, t(c) + \cdots + \mathrm{ord}\, t(c^{j-1}) & \text{if} \quad 2 \mid j \\ \mathrm{ord}\, t(c) + \cdots + \mathrm{ord}\, t(c^{j-1}) & \text{if} \quad 2 \nmid j \end{cases}$$

The following gives the parametrization of all crossed systems $(H_4, k[C_n], \triangleright, f)$.

Theorem 2.1. *Let k be a field of characteristic $\neq 2$ and n a positive integer. Then there exists a bijective correspondence between the set of all crossed systems of Hopf algebras $(H_4, k[C_n], \triangleright, f)$ and the set $\mathcal{CS}(n,k) \subseteq \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \times k^*$ consisting of all pairs (t, λ), where $t : C_n \to C_2$ is a unitary map and $\lambda \in k^*$ is such that $\lambda^n = (-1)^{\sigma_t(n)}$.*

Under this bijection the crossed system $(H_4, k[C_n], \triangleright, f)$ corresponding to (t, λ) is given by:

$$c^j \triangleright 1 = 1, \;\; c^j \triangleright g = g, \;\; c^j \triangleright x = (-1)^{\sigma_t(j)} \lambda^j\, x, \;\; c^j \triangleright (gx) = (-1)^{\sigma_t(j)} \lambda^j\, gx \qquad (14)$$

$$f(c^i, c^j) = \prod_{p=0}^{i-1} t(c^p) \prod_{q=0}^{j-1} t(c^q) \prod_{r=0}^{i+j-1} t(c^r) \qquad (15)$$

for all $i, j = 1, \ldots, n$.

Proof. We have to describe all pairs $(\triangleright, f)$ of coalgebra maps $\triangleright : k[C_n] \otimes H_4 \to H_4$ and $f : k[C_n] \otimes k[C_n] \to H_4$ that satisfy the compatibility conditions (4)-(6) and (8)-(12). For such a pair, the compatibilities (11)-(12) hold since $k[C_n]$ is cocommutative.

Let $(\triangleright, f)$ be a pair such that $(H_4, k[C_n], \triangleright, f)$ is a crossed system. We will first prove that $f(c^i, c^j) \in \{1, g\}$, for all $i, j = 1, \ldots, n$, the corresponding map $f : C_n \times C_n \to C_2 = \{1, g\}$ is a classical normalized 2-cocycle of groups in the sense of (1) and the action of $\triangleright : k[C_n] \otimes H_4 \to H_4$ is given by

$$c^j \triangleright 1 = 1, \;\; c^j \triangleright g = g, \;\; c^j \triangleright x = \lambda_j\, x, \;\; c^j \triangleright (gx) = \lambda_j\, gx \qquad (16)$$

for all $j = 1, \ldots, n$, where the scalars $\lambda_j \in k$ are such that (9) holds, which in our case takes the equivalent form

$$\left(c^i \triangleright (c^j \triangleright a) \right) f(c^i, c^j) = f(c^i, c^j)(c^{i+j} \triangleright a) \qquad (17)$$

for all $i, j = 1, \ldots, n$ and $a \in H_4$. In the next step we will use Proposition 1.1: any classical normalized 2-cocycle $f : C_n \times C_n \to C_2$ is implemented by a unique unitary

map $t : C_n \to C_2$ such that (15) holds. Finally, using this description of f, we will prove that (17) holds if and only if $\lambda_j = (-1)^{\sigma_t(j)} \lambda_1^j$, for all $j = 1, \ldots, n$, and $\lambda_1^n = (-1)^{\sigma_t(n)}$. This will finish the proof.

First, since $f : k[C_n] \otimes k[C_n] \to H_4$ is a coalgebra map, $f(c^i, c^j)$ is a grouplike element in H_4. Therefore $f(c^i, c^j) \in \{1, g\}$, for all $i, j = 1, \ldots, n$. Hence, f is uniquely determined by its restriction to C_n, which we will also denote by $f : C_n \times C_n \to C_2$. Similarly, as $\triangleright : k[C_n] \otimes H_4 \to H_4$ is a coalgebra map, we obtain that $c^j \triangleright g \in \{1, g\}$, for all $j = 1, \ldots, n$. We claim that $c^j \triangleright g = g$, for all $j = 1, \ldots, n$. Indeed, assume that $c^j \triangleright g = 1$, for some $j = 1, \ldots, n$. Applying (17) for $i := n - j$ and $a := g$ and taking into account the normalizing condition (8), we obtain $f(c^{n-j}, c^j) = f(c^{n-j}, c^j)\, g$, which gives a contradiction as $\mathrm{Im}(f) \subseteq \{1, g\}$ and $g^2 = 1$. Therefore, $c^j \triangleright g = g$, for all $j = 1, \ldots, n$.

Using once again that $\triangleright$ is a coalgebra map and the fact that x is a $(1, g)$-primitive element of H_4 we obtain that $c^j \triangleright x$ is also an $(1, g)$-primitive element of H_4. Hence, using [3, Lemma 4.2], we obtain that $c^j \triangleright x = \mu_j - \mu_j g + \lambda_j x$, for some scalars $\mu_j, \lambda_j \in k$. From this formula of $c^j \triangleright x$ and the compatibility condition (6) we obtain

$$0 = c^j \triangleright (x^2) = (c^j \triangleright x)(c^j \triangleright x) = 2\mu_j^2 - 2\mu_j^2 g + 2\mu_j \lambda_j x$$

Thus $\mu_j = 0$ and $c^j \triangleright x = \lambda_j x$, for all $j = 1, \ldots, n$. Applying (6) once again we obtain: $c^j \triangleright (gx) = (c^j \triangleright g)(c^j \triangleright x) = \lambda_j gx$. Thus, the formula (16) holds. Now, the compatibility condition (10) is equivalent to

$$\left(c^i \triangleright f(c^j, c^k) \right) f(c^i, c^{j+k}) = f(c^i, c^j) f(c^{i+j}, c^k)$$

for all $i, j, k = 1, \ldots, n$. Since $c^i \triangleright f(c^j, c^k) = f(c^j, c^k)$, for all i, j and k, the condition (10) is, thus, equivalent to the fact that $f : C_n \times C_n \to C_2$ is a usual normalized 2-cocycle for groups in the sense of (1). It follows then from Proposition 1.1 that there exists a unique map $t : C_n \to C_2$ such that $t(1) = 1$ and

$$f(c^i, c^j) = \prod_{p=0}^{i-1} t(c^p) \prod_{q=0}^{j-1} t(c^q) \prod_{r=0}^{i+j-1} t(c^r)$$

for all $i, j = 1, \ldots, n$. In particular, $f(c, c^j) = t(c^j)$, for all $j = 1, \ldots, n$.

With the information collected so far on f and $\triangleright$ we turn now to the compatibility condition (17) and see when it is satisfied: this is in fact the last compatibility that needs to be fulfilled in order for $(H_4, k[C_n], \triangleright, f)$ to be a crossed system of Hopf algebras. We notice that (17) holds automatically if $a = g$, since $c^i \triangleright g = g$, for all $i = 1, \ldots, n$. On the other hand, using (17) for $a = x$ and $c^i = c^j = c$ we obtain

$$\lambda_1^2 x f(c, c) = f(c, c) \lambda_2 x$$

Multiplying to the left by $f(c, c) = t(c) \in \{1, g\}$ we obtain

$$\lambda_2 x = \lambda_1^2 f(c, c) x f(c, c) = (-1)^{1 + \mathrm{ord}\, f(c,c)} \lambda_1^2 x$$

Thus, $\lambda_2 = (-1)^{\sigma_t(2)} \lambda_1^2$. By writing (17) for (c, c^2) and $a = x$ we obtain that $\lambda_1 \lambda_2 x f(c, c^2) = f(c, c^2) \lambda_3 x$, from which we deduce:

$$\lambda_3 x = \lambda_1 \lambda_2 f(c, c^2) x f(c, c^2) = (-1)^{\mathrm{ord}\, f(c,c) + \mathrm{ord}\, f(c,c^2)} \lambda_1^3 x$$

Thus, $\lambda_3 = (-1)^{\sigma_t(3)}\lambda_1^3$. By induction, it follows that $\lambda_j = (-1)^{\sigma_t(j)}\lambda_1^j$, for all $j = 2, \ldots, n-1$. Applying (17) for (c, c^{n-1}) and $a = x$, we obtain that $\lambda_1\lambda_{n-1}xf(c, c^{n-1}) = f(c, c^{n-1})x$, which is equivalent to

$$x = \lambda_1\lambda_{n-1}f(c, c^{n-1})xf(c, c^{n-1}) = (-1)^{\sigma_t(n)}\lambda_1^n x$$

Thus, $\lambda_1^n = (-1)^{\sigma_t(n)}$, as needed.

Conversely, let $\lambda \in k$ be such that $\lambda^n = (-1)^{\sigma_t(n)}$ and define $\lambda_j := (-1)^{\sigma_t(j)}\lambda^j$. Then we can prove that (17) holds. Indeed, it suffices to see that (17) holds for $a = x$. Observe first that, since $(-1)^{\sigma_t(n+j)} = (-1)^{\sigma_t(n)+\sigma_t(j)}$, we have $c^{n+j} \triangleright x = (-1)^{\sigma_t(n+j)}\lambda^{n+j}x$, and thus, $c^j \triangleright x = (-1)^{\sigma_t(j)}\lambda^j x$, for all non-negative integers j. Secondly,

$$x\, t(c)\, t(c^2) \cdots t(c^{j-1}) = (-1)^{1+\operatorname{ord} t(c)}t(c)\, x\, t(c^2) \cdots t(c^{j-1})$$

$$\vdots$$

$$= (-1)^{j-1+\operatorname{ord} t(c)+\cdots+\operatorname{ord} t(c^{j-1})}t(c)\, t(c^2) \cdots t(c^{j-1})x$$

$$= (-1)^{\sigma_t(j)}t(c)\, t(c^2) \cdots t(c^{j-1})x$$

Using this formula, we have

$$\left(c^i \triangleright (c^j \triangleright x)\right)f(c^i, c^j) = (-1)^{\sigma_t(i)+\sigma_t(j)}\lambda^{i+j}xf(c^i, c^j)$$

$$= (-1)^{\sigma_t(i)+\sigma_t(j)}\lambda^{i+j}x\prod_{p=0}^{i-1}t(c^p)\prod_{q=0}^{j-1}t(c^q)\prod_{r=0}^{i+j-1}t(c^r)$$

$$= (-1)^{2\sigma_t(i)+2\sigma_t(j)+\sigma_t(i+j)}\lambda^{i+j}f(c^i, c^j)x$$

$$= (-1)^{\sigma_t(i+j)}\lambda^{i+j}f(c^i, c^j)x$$

$$= f(c^i, c^j)(c^{i+j} \triangleright x)$$

which proves our assertion and completes the proof. $\qquad\square$

Remark 2.2. If $t_1 \in \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2)$ is the trivial map, i.e. $t_1(c^i) = 1$, for any $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$, then $2 \mid \sigma_{t_1}(j)$, for all $j \geq 0$. Then the crossed systems $(H_4, k[C_n], \triangleright, f)$ corresponding to (t_1, λ), $\lambda^n = 1$, are precisely the matched pairs of [3, Proposition 4.3].

Next we describe by generators and relations all crossed products $H_4 \# k[C_n]$ associated to the crossed systems from Theorem 2.1. We need to introduce the following notation: for any $i, j = 1, \ldots, n-1$ we shall denote by $j \star i$ the following number

$$j \star i = \begin{cases} j+i & \text{if} \quad j+i \leq n \\ j+i-n & \text{if} \quad j+i > n \end{cases}$$

Corollary 2.3. *Let k be a field of characteristic $\neq 2$ and n a positive integer. Then a Hopf algebra E is isomorphic to a crossed product of Hopf algebras $H_4 \# k[C_n]$ if and only if $E \cong H_{4n, \lambda, t}$, for some $(t, \lambda) \in \mathcal{CS}(n, k)$, where we denote by $H_{4n, \lambda, t}$ the $4n$-dimensional Hopf algebra having $\{d_i, gd_i, xd_i, gxd_i \mid i = 1, \ldots, n\}$ as a k-basis, the unit*

$1 = d_n$ and the multiplication is subject to the following relations:

$$g^2 \ = \ 1, \qquad x^2 = 0, \qquad xg = -gx, \qquad d_i g = g d_i$$
$$d_i\, x \ = \ (-1)^{\sigma_t(i)} \lambda^i\, x\, d_i, \quad d_j d_i = t(c) \cdots t(c^{j-1})\, t(c^i) t(c^{i+1}) \cdots t(c^{i+j-1})\, d_{j \star i}$$

for all $i,\, j = 1, \ldots, n-1$. The coalgebra structure and the antipode on $H_{4n,\lambda,t}$ are given by:

$$\Delta(g) \ = \ g \otimes g, \qquad \Delta(d_i) = d_i \otimes d_i, \qquad \Delta(x) = x \otimes 1 + g \otimes x, \qquad \varepsilon(g) = \varepsilon(d_i) = 1,$$

$$\varepsilon(x) \ = \ 0, \qquad S(g) = g, \qquad S(x) = -gx, \qquad S(d_i) = d_{n-i} \prod_{p=0}^{i-1} t(c^p)\, t(c^{n-1-p})$$

for all $i = 1, \ldots, n-1$.

Proof. The Hopf algebra $H_{4n,\lambda,t}$ is the crossed product $H_4 \#_f^\triangleright k[C_n]$ associated to the pair (t, λ) as in Theorem 2.1. Up to canonical identification, the crossed product $H_4 \#_f^\triangleright k[C_n]$ is generated as an algebra by $g = g \# 1$, $x = x \# 1$ and $d_i = 1 \# c^i$ for $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$. As H_4 is a Hopf subalgebra of $H_{4n,\lambda,t}$, the relations $g^2 = 1$, $x^2 = 0$ and $gx = -xg$ also hold in $H_{4n,\lambda,t}$. Now, in the crossed product $H_4 \#_f^\triangleright k[C_n]$ the following relations hold:

$$d_i g \ = \ (1 \# c^i)(g \# 1) = c^i \triangleright g \# c^i = g \# c^i = (g \# 1)(1 \# c^i) = g d_i$$
$$d_i x \ = \ (1 \# c^i)(x \# 1) = c^i \triangleright x \# c^i = (-1)^{\sigma_t(i)} \lambda^i x \# c^i = (-1)^{\sigma_t(i)} \lambda^i x d_i$$
$$d_j d_i \ = \ (1 \# c^j)(1 \# c^i) = f(c^j,\, c^i) \# c^{j+i} = t(c) \cdots t(c^{j-1})\, t(c^i) t(c^{i+1}) \cdots t(c^{i+j-1})\, d_{j \star i}$$

for all $i,\, j = 1, \ldots, n-1$. The formula for the antipode follows from (13). $\qquad\square$

Next we shall give necessary and sufficient conditions for two Hopf algebras $H_{4n,\lambda,t}$ and $H_{4n,\lambda',t'}$ to be isomorphic. We recall from [3, Lemma 4.6] that $\operatorname{Aut}_{\operatorname{Hopf}}(H_4) \cong k^*$: explicitly, any automorphism $u : H_4 \to H_4$ is of the form

$$u(g) = g, \quad u(x) = \beta\, x, \quad u(gx) = \beta\, gx \tag{18}$$

for some non-zero scalar $\beta \in k^*$. It what follows, the automorphism u of H_4 implemented by $\beta \in k^*$ as in (18) will be denoted by $u = u_\beta$.

Theorem 2.4. *Let k be a field of characteristic $\neq 2$, n a positive integer and (t, λ), $(t', \lambda') \in \mathcal{CS}(n, k)$. Then there is a bijective correspondence between the set of all Hopf algebra isomorphisms $\psi : H_{4n,\lambda,t} \to H_{4n,\lambda',t'}$ and the set of all triples $(\beta,\, r,\, s) \in k^* \times \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \times \{s \in \{1, \ldots, n-1\} \mid \gcd(s, n) = 1\}$ satisfying the following compatibility conditions for any $i,\, j = 1, \ldots, n$:*

$$\prod_{p=0}^{i-1} t(c^p)\, t(c^{p+j}) \ = \ r(c^i)\, r(c^j)\, r(c^{i+j}) \prod_{q=0}^{is-1} t'(c^q)\, t'(c^{q+js}) \tag{19}$$

$$(-1)^{1+\sigma_t(i)+\operatorname{ord} r(c^i)}\, \lambda^i\, \beta \ = \ (-1)^{\sigma_{t'}(is)}\, (\lambda')^{is} \tag{20}$$

Under the above bijection the isomorphism $\psi = \psi_{(\beta,r,s)} : H_{4n,\lambda,t} \to H_{4n,\lambda',t'}$ corresponding to (β, r, s) is given by

$$\psi(a \# c^i) = u_\beta(a)\, r(c^i) \# c^{is} \tag{21}$$

for all $a \in H_4$ and $i = 1, \ldots, n$.

Proof. Let $(H_4, k[C_n], \rhd, f_t)$ and $(H_4, k[C_n], \rhd', f_{t'})$ be the crossed systems corresponding to (t, λ) and respectively (t', λ') given in Theorem 2.1. Then $H_{4n, \lambda, t} = H_4 \#^{\rhd}_{f_t} k[C_n]$ and $H_{4n, \lambda', t'} = H_4 \#^{\rhd'}_{f_{t'}} k[C_n]$. By [2, Theorem 2.1], the set of all Hopf algebra morphisms $\psi : H_{4n, \lambda, t} \to H_{4n, \lambda', t'}$ is in bijective correspondence with the set of all quadruples (u, p, r, v), where $p : H_4 \to k[C_n]$ is a Hopf algebra map, $u : H_4 \to H_4$, $r : k[C_n] \to H_4$ and $v : k[C_n] \to k[C_n]$ are unitary coalgebra maps satisfying the following compatibility conditions:

(CP1) $u(a_{(1)}) \otimes p(a_{(2)}) = u(a_{(2)}) \otimes p(a_{(1)})$

(CP2) $r(h_{(1)}) \otimes v(h_{(2)}) = r(h_{(2)}) \otimes v(h_{(1)})$

(CP3) $u(ab) = u(a_{(1)}) \left(p(a_{(2)}) \rhd' u(b_{(1)}) \right) f' \left(p(a_{(3)}), p(b_{(2)}) \right)$

(CP4) $v(h) v(g) = p\left(f(h_{(1)}, g_{(1)}) \right) v(h_{(2)} g_{(2)})$

(CP5) $v(h) p(a) = p(h_{(1)} \rhd a) v(h_{(2)})$

(CP6) $r(h_{(1)}) \left(v(h_{(2)}) \rhd' r(g_{(1)}) \right) f' \left(v(h_{(3)}), v(g_{(2)}) \right) =$
$\quad u\left(f(h_{(1)}, g_{(1)}) \right) \left(p\left(f(h_{(2)}, g_{(2)}) \rhd' r(h_{(4)} g_{(4)}) \right) f' \left(p\left(f(h_{(3)}, g_{(3)}), v(h_{(5)} g_{(5)}) \right) \right) \right)$

(CP7) $r(h_{(1)}) \left(v(h_{(2)}) \rhd' u(a_{(1)}) \right) f' \left(v(h_{(3)}), p(a_{(2)}) \right) =$
$\quad u(h_{(1)} \rhd a_{(1)}) \left(p(h_{(2)} \rhd a_{(2)}) \rhd' r(h_{(4)}) \right) f' \left(p(h_{(3)} \rhd a_{(3)}), v(h_{(5)}) \right)$

for all $a, b \in H_4$, $g, h \in k[C_n]$. The correspondence is such that the morphism $\psi = \psi_{(u,p,r,v)}$ associated to (u, p, r, v) is given by

$$\psi(a \# h) = u(a_{(1)}) \left(p(a_{(2)}) \rhd' r(h_{(1)}) \right) f' \left(p(a_{(3)}), v(h_{(2)}) \right) \#' p(a_{(4)}) v(h_{(3)})$$

for all $a \in H_4$ and all $h \in k[C_n]$. We will show that, under this bijection, isomorphisms correspond precisely to quadruples (u, p, r, v), where $p : H_4 \to k[C_n]$ is the trivial morphism, $u : H_4 \to H_4$ and $v : k[C_n] \to k[C_n]$ are Hopf algebra automorphisms and $r : k[C_n] \to H_4$ is a unitary coalgebra map such that the following two conditions are satisfied:

$$f_t(c^i, c^j) = r(c^i) r(c^j) r(c^{i+j}) f_{t'} \left(v(c^i), v(c^j) \right) \tag{22}$$

$$u(c^i \rhd a) r(c^i) = r(c^i) \left(v(c^i) \rhd' u(a) \right) \tag{23}$$

for all $i = 1, \ldots, n$ and $a \in H_4$. At the end we will see that such quadruples are in bijection with triples $(\beta, r, s) \in k^* \times \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \times \{ s \in \{1, \cdots, n-1\} \,|\, \gcd(s, n) = 1 \}$ such that (19) and (20) are satisfied.

Suppose first that $\psi = \psi_{(u,p,r,v)} : H_4 \#^{\rhd}_{f_t} k[C_n] \to H_4 \#^{\rhd'}_{f_{t'}} k[C_n]$ is an isomorphism corresponding to (u, p, r, v). Thus $p : H_4 \to k[C_n]$ is a Hopf algebra map; it follows from [3, Lemma 4.6] that $p(x) = 0$ and $p(gx) = 0$. In particular, we have

$$\psi(x \# 1) = u(x) \# p(1) + u(g) \# p(x) = u(x) \# 1$$

As ψ is an isomorphism, $u(x)$ must be non-zero. Looking at (CP1) for $a = x$ and taking into account that $p(x) = 0$ and $u(x) \neq 0$ we obtain $p(g) = 1$. Thus, $p : H_4 \to k[C_n]$ is the trivial morphism: $p(z) = \varepsilon(z)1$, for all $z \in H_4$. Thus, the compatibility conditions (CP1) and (CP5) hold automatically while (CP2) holds since $k[C_n]$ is cocommutative. Moreover, (CP3) is equivalent to the fact that $u : H_4 \to H_4$ is a Hopf algebra morphism and (CP4) is equivalent to $v : k[C_n] \to k[C_n]$ being a Hopf algebra morphism. Since $u(x) \neq 0$, it follows from [3, Lemma 4.6] that $u : H_4 \to H_4$ is an automorphism of H_4. Using [2, Corollary 2.2] we obtain that $v : k[C_n] \to k[C_n]$ is also an automorphism of $k[C_n]$.

It remains to show that (22) and (23) hold. We claim that, in fact, these are exactly (CP6) and (CP7) written in an equivalent form. Indeed, taking into account that p is the trivial map, we have that (CP7) is equivalent to the compatibility condition (23), while (CP6) is equivalent to

$$r(c^i)\big(v(c^i) \rhd' r(c^j)\big) f_{t'}\big(v(c^i), v(c^j)\big) = u\big(f_t(c^i, c^j)\big) r(c^{i+j})$$

for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$. Now $r : k[C_n] \to H_4$ is a coalgebra map, hence $r(c^i) \in \{1, g\}$, for all i. Since $v(c^i) \in C_n$ and the elements of C_n act, via $\rhd'$, trivially on $\{1, g\}$, we have $v(c^i) \rhd' r(c^j) = r(c^j)$, for all i and j. Furthermore, $f_t(c^i, c^j) \in \{1, g\}$ for all i and j, and $u(1) = 1$ and $u(g) = g$, hence, $u\big(f(c^i, c^j)\big) = f(c^i, c^j)$, for all i and j. These remarks show that (CP7) is equivalent to

$$r(c^i)\, r(c^j)\, f_{t'}\big(v(c^i), v(c^j)\big) = f_t(c^i, c^j)\, r(c^{i+j})$$

for all $i, j = 1, \dots, n$, which is equivalent to (22).

Conversely, let (u, p, r, v) be a quadruple with $p : H_4 \to k[C_n]$ the trivial morphism, $u : H_4 \to H_4$ and $v : k[C_n] \to k[C_n]$ Hopf algebra automorphisms and $r : k[C_n] \to H_4$ a unitary coalgebra map satisfying (22) and (23). We will prove that the compatibility conditions (CP1)–(CP7) are satisfied. Indeed, (CP1)–(CP5) are trivially fulfilled. (CP6) and (CP7) are equivalent, as we have seen, with (22) and (23). Thus, (u, p, r, v) determines a Hopf algebra morphism $\psi : H_4 \#^{\rhd}_{f_t} k[C_n] \to H_4 \#^{\rhd'}_{f_{t'}} k[C_n]$, given by

$$\psi(a \# h) = u(a) r(h_{(1)}) \#' v(h_{(2)})$$

for all $a \in H_4$ and $h \in k[C_n]$. Since u and v are isomorphisms it follows from [2, Corollary 2.2] that ψ is an isomorphism.

To conclude, we have established a bijective correspondence between the set of all Hopf algebra isomorphisms $\psi : H_{4n, \lambda, t} \to H_{4n, \lambda', t'}$ and the set of all quadruples (u, p, r, v) consisting of the trivial morphism $p : H_4 \to k[C_n]$, two Hopf algebra automorphisms, $u : H_4 \to H_4$ and $v : k[C_n] \to k[C_n]$, and a unitary coalgebra map $r : k[C_n] \to H_4$ that satisfy (22) and (23). These quadruples are, in turn, in bijection with the set of all triples $(\beta, r, s) \in k^* \times \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \times \{s \in \{1, \dots, n-1\} \,|\, \gcd(s, n) = 1\}$ such that the compatibility conditions (19) and (20) are fulfilled. Indeed, for any $u \in \text{Aut}_{\text{Hopf}}(H_4)$ there exists a unique $\beta \in k^*$ such that $u = u_\beta$ and for any $v \in \text{Aut}_{\text{Hopf}}\big(k[C_n]\big)$ there exists a unique $s \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, $\gcd(s, n) = 1$, such that $v(c^i) = c^{is}$, for all $i = 0, \dots, n-1$. Furthermore, any unitary coalgebra map $r : k[C_n] \to H_4$ is uniquely determined by a

unitary map $C_n \to C_2 = \{1, g\}$ which we still denote by r. Therefore (19) and (20) are nothing but (22) and (23) in terms of t, t', β, r and s. $\qquad\qquad\square$

Remark 2.5. Although condition (19) is given in terms of t, t', r and s, in practice it is rather difficult to work with. In such a situation, it is more convenient to consider the equivalent condition (22) which says that the normalized 2-cocycles f_t and $f_{t'} \circ (v \times v)$, where v is the automorphism of C_n associated to s, are cohomologous and that the coboundary by which they differ is the one associated to r.

The main result of the paper is the following theorem:

Theorem 2.6. *Let k be a field of characteristic $\neq 2$ and n a positive integer. Then:*

(1) There exists a bijection between $\mathcal{H}^2(k[C_n], H_4)$ and the quotient set $\mathcal{CS}(n,k)/_{\approx}$, where $\approx$ is the equivalence relation on $\mathcal{CS}(n,k)$ defined by: $(t, \lambda) \approx (t', \lambda')$ if and only if there exists $r \in \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2)$ such that for all i, $j = 1, \dots, n$

$$\prod_{p=0}^{i-1} t(c^p)\, t(c^{p+j}) \;=\; r(c^i)r(c^j)r(c^{i+j}) \prod_{q=0}^{i-1} t'(c^q)\, t'(c^{q+j}) \tag{24}$$

$$(-1)^{1+\sigma_t(i)+\mathrm{ord}\, r(c^i)} \lambda^i \;=\; (-1)^{\sigma_{t'}(i)} (\lambda')^i \tag{25}$$

(2) There exists a bijection between $\mathrm{CRP}(k[C_n], H_4)$ and the quotient set $\mathcal{CS}(n,k)/_{\equiv}$, where $\equiv$ is the equivalence relation on $\mathcal{CS}(n,k)$ defined by: $(t, \lambda) \equiv (t', \lambda')$ if and only if there exists $(\beta, r, s) \in k^* \times \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \times \{s \in \{1, \dots, n-1\} \mid \gcd(s,n) = 1\}$ satisfying the compatibility conditions (19) and (20).

Proof. It follows from Theorem 2.1 and Theorem 2.4. For (1) we use the fact that the isomorphism $\psi = \psi_{(\beta, r, s)} : H_{n, t, \lambda} \to H_{n, t', \lambda'}$ associated to the triple $(\beta, r, s) \in k^* \times \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \times \{s \in \{1, \dots, n-1\} \mid \gcd(s,n) = 1\}$ stabilizes H_4 if and only if $\beta = 1$ and co-stabilizes $k[C_n]$ if and only if $s = 1$. $\qquad\qquad\square$

Theorem 2.4 allows us to give a description of the automorphisms of $H_{4n, \lambda, t}$. We denote, in what follows, by v_s the automorphism of C_n associated to $s \in \{1, \dots, n-1\}$, $\gcd(s, n) = 1$, given by $v_s(c^i) = c^{is}$, for all i. We also note that $(\mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2), \cdot)$ is an abelian group with point-wise multiplication.

Corollary 2.7. *The group $\mathrm{Aut}_{\mathrm{Hopf}}(H_{4n, \lambda, t})$ of all Hopf algebra automorphisms is parameterized by the set of all triples $(\beta, r, s) \in k^* \times \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \times \{s \in \{1, \dots, n-1\} \mid \gcd(s,n) = 1\}$ satisfying (19) and (20) with $(\lambda', t') = (\lambda, t)$. The automorphism of $H_{4n, \lambda, t}$ corresponding to (β, r, s) is*

$$\psi_{(\beta, r, s)} : H_{4n, \lambda, t} \to H_{4n, \lambda, t}, \qquad \psi_{(\beta, r, s)}(a \# c^i) = u_\beta(a) r(c^i) \# v_s(c^i)$$

for all $a \in H_4$ and $i = 1, \dots, n$. In particular, there exists an embedding

$$\mathrm{Aut}_{\mathrm{Hopf}}(H_{4n, \lambda, t}) \hookrightarrow k^* \times \big(\mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \rtimes_f \mathrm{Aut}(C_n)\big)$$

where $\mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \rtimes_f \mathrm{Aut}(C_n)$ is the semidirect product associated to $f : \mathrm{Aut}(C_n) \to \mathrm{Aut}(\mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2))$, $f(v)(p) = p \circ v$, for all $p \in \mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2)$ and $v \in \mathrm{Aut}(C_n)$.

Proof. The first assertion follows from Theorem 2.4. If $\psi_{(\alpha,\,p,\,q)}$ and $\psi_{(\beta,\,r,\,s)}$ are two automorphisms of $H_{4n,\lambda,t}$, then, using the fact that u_α is a homomorphism which acts as the identity on $\{1, g\}$, we have

$$
\begin{aligned}
\psi_{(\alpha,\,p,\,q)} \circ \psi_{(\beta,\,r,\,s)}(a \# c^i) &= \psi_{(\alpha,\,p,\,q)}\big(u_\beta(a)r(c^i) \# v_s(c^i)\big) \\
&= u_\alpha\big(u_\beta(a)r(c^i)\big)p(c^{is}) \# v_q v_s(c^i) \\
&= u_{\alpha\beta}(a)r(c^i)(p \circ v_s)(c^i) \# v_m(c^i) \\
&= \psi_{(\alpha\beta,\,r\cdot(p\circ v_s),\,m)}(a \# c^i)
\end{aligned}
$$

where m is such that $v_m = v_s v_q$. This shows that

$$
\Gamma : \mathrm{Aut}_{\,\mathrm{Hopf}}(H_{4n,\lambda,t}) \to k^* \times \big(\mathcal{U}(C_n, C_2) \rtimes_f \mathrm{Aut}\,(\mathbb{Z}_n)\big), \;\; \Gamma(\psi_{(\beta,\,r,\,s)}) = \big(\beta, (r, v_s)^{-1}\big)
$$

is a one-to-one homomorphism of groups. Indeed,

$$
\begin{aligned}
\Gamma\big(\psi_{(\alpha,\,p,\,q)} \circ \psi_{(\beta,\,r,\,s)}\big) &= \Gamma(\psi_{(\alpha\beta,\,r\cdot(p\circ v_s),m)}) \\
&= \Big(\alpha\beta, \big(r \cdot (p \circ v_s), v_m\big)^{-1}\Big) \\
&= \Big(\alpha\beta, \big((r, v_s)(p, v_q)\big)^{-1}\Big) \\
&= \big(\alpha, (p, v_q)^{-1}\big)\big(\beta, (r, v_s)^{-1}\big) \\
&= \Gamma(\psi_{(\alpha,\,p,\,q)})\Gamma(\psi_{(\beta,\,r,\,s)})
\end{aligned}
$$

which proves our claim and concludes the proof. □

Example 2.8. As it can be easily seen from Theorem 2.6, the description of the classifying objects $\mathcal{H}^2(k[C_n], H_4)$ and $\mathrm{CRP}(k[C_n], H_4)$ depends on the arithmetics of the positive integer n. We describe below the two classifying objects for $n = 2$ - this can serve as a model for other values of n. Let k be a field of characteristic $\neq 2$. Then:

(1) If $-1 \notin k^2$, then $\mathcal{H}^2(k[C_2], H_4) \cong \mathrm{CRP}(k[C_2], H_4) = \{\, H_4 \otimes k[C_2] \,\}$.

(2) If $-1 = \zeta^2$, $\zeta \in k$, then $\mathcal{H}^2(k[C_2], H_4) \cong \mathrm{CRP}(k[C_2], H_4) = \{\, H_4 \otimes k[C_2], \; H_{8,\zeta} \,\}$, where $H_{8,\zeta}$ is the 8-dimensional Hopf algebra having $\{1, g, x, gx, d, gd, xd, gxd\}$ as a k-basis, with the multiplication subject to the following relations:

$$
g^2 = 1, \quad x^2 = 0, \quad d^2 = g, \quad xg = -gx, \quad dg = gd, \quad dx = \zeta\, xd
$$

and the coalgebra structure such that g and d are group-like elements and x is $(1, g)$-primitive.

Indeed, $\mathcal{U}(C_2, C_2) = \{t_1, t_2\}$, where $t_1(c) = 1$ and $t_2(c) = c$. Then $\sigma_{t_1}(2) = 2$ and $\sigma_{t_2}(2) = 3$. Thus,

$$
\mathcal{CS}(2, k) = \begin{cases} \{(t_1, 1),\, (t_1, -1)\} & \text{if } -1 \notin k^2 \\ \{(t_1, 1),\, (t_1, -1),\, (t_2, \zeta),\, (t_2, -\zeta)\} & \text{if } -1 = \zeta^2,\, \zeta \in k \end{cases}
$$

It is easy to see that $(t_1, 1) \approx (t_1, -1)$ and $(t_2, \zeta) \approx (t_2, -\zeta)$, the map $r \in \mathcal{U}(C_2, C_2)$ satisfying (24) and (25), being, in both cases, $r = t_2$. Since the normalized 2-cocycles, f_{t_1} and f_{t_2}, associated to t_1 and t_2 are not cohomologous, and the s from (19) can take only the value 1, we obtain using Remark 2.5, that $(t_1, 1) \not\equiv (t_2, \zeta)$. Thus, $(t_1, 1) \not\approx (t_2, \zeta)$, also. Finally, the description of $H_{8,\zeta}$ follows from Corollary 2.3.

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